POETRY.

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG."

A FATHER'S WELCOME TO HIS WIDOWED DAUGHTER. Come to thy home, thy childhood's home, My pilgrim, lone and broken-hearted! Here let thy footsteps cease to roam, Grief hath been on thee since we parted. Bring in, bring in, thy light-haired boys. blue-eved blossom Bring in thy youngest blue-eyed blos lark! 'tis thy mother's gentle voice, Calling the tremblers to her bosom. Now rest thee, love, check now the tears Down thy pale check each other chasing: For well I know that brighter days Thy busy thoughts are fast retracing. Gems sparkled once on thy fair brow, Thy sunny locks with care were br.
Thou wert a bappy bride, but now
Thy matron how is thinly shaded. thinkest on that manly form That stood that morn in love beside thee, The voice that vowed through every storm Of future life to shield and guide thee. That voice is hushed, that form is cold, Tis this prolongs thy bitter weeping.
To think THAT ONE of beautoous moulIn the dark grave is silent sleeping, Yet cheer thee, love, look on thy boys, Blight not their bloom with early sorrow, On let them hear their mother's voice, -Greet them with words of hope to-morrow: Tell them that He who kindly hears Will guide and guard THEIR orphan years,
And soothe THY HEART with anguish swelling. Then cheer thee in thy childhood's home, My pilgrim, lone and broken-hearted! Here let thy footsteps cease to roam, Grief hath been on thee since we parted.

POLITICAL.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The hard cider which the Whigs have been quaffing over the triumphs in Virginia has turned to vinegar. Their enthusiasm got the better of their reason. The have carried a few counties about Richmond which were against them last year, and when they first received the amounts of those results they were as much elated as if they had carried the whole State. They seemed to consider it a settled point that the changes throughout the whole State would be equally favorable to them; but as the accounts came in from the interior they found that some of their strong holds had given and their visages became as sour as vinegar itself. They may carry a majority of the Legislature, in consequence of their success in a few counties about Rich mond; but it will be no matter for them to boast about. Those counties have been carried for them by means of travelling voters from that city. It may not be known to all our readers, that according to the provisions of the constitution of that State, a man may vote in as many counties as he holds property, and that it is possifor men holding property in them to vote in Spotsylvania, Caroline, Henrico, Hanover and Powhatan counties during the same day; and the truth is, that the Whigs from Richmond voted in all those counties at thoroughly enforced, these ends were brought about the late election, and that they were carried by means of those votes. Thus the resident voters of the counties have been voted down by those travelling voters under the pretence of protecting game, by which it was from the capital. There have been in this city, since to make penal for the yeomanry to possess a gun. The SEVENTY-LIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS: the election, Whigs from Richmond, who have ted that Spotsylvania county had been carried for the Whigs by voters from Richmond, themselves among the number, and the only right they pretended to have for voting in that county, rested upon their holding a states the reorganization of the militia is effected and few shares of stock in a manufacturing establishment, regulated by the wishes of the representatives them. which has never yielded any profit to the owners, and is not expected ever to yield any, and which stock was son to object to such a proposition. The record of the distributed as widely as possible for the purpose of making voters. Caroline county is stated to have been carand Hanover by 20; amounting in all to sixty-three; and it is highly probable that nearly if not quite that number of votes were given in each of those counties by residents of Richmond. The same course was pursued by the Whigs in other parts of the State, though perhaps to less extent; and it has been by such means that they have probably secured the election of a majority of the lature We would prefer being defeated to succeeding by such means; but as the Whigs are desirous of success by any means, however despicable, low and of success by any means, however despicable, low and dishonest, they were mightily delighted at the success Jefferson proposed the raising and disciplining of three of their schemes, until the returns came in from the interior of the State, when they found that they had lost ground where they least expected it.

Then no man, whatever may be the amount of his property, and no matter in how many counties and invoked the legislation of Congress upon it. But, it may be located, can have but one vote. The tra- as with the question of a U. S. Bank, we have a sanewelling voters will then remain at home, and the actual tion for the measure proposed by the Administration, majority of voters will give the majority of votes. The which will be admitted by Federalists to be of more in a letter to the Louisville Legion, which we repub-Whigs profess to calculate upon carrying the State for Gen. Harrison; but though there may be some among them who have been deceived into that belief, there is That sanction will be found in the following extract of nation.—Ib. no well informed man among them who entertains any such expectation or hope. There have been Whigs in rison, in reply to an invitation from the Louisville this city from that State, who, upon being requested Legion, to be present at the celebration of the 22d Feto state their candid opinion respecting the probable result of the Presidential vote, have admitted that Mir. Van Buren would in all probability obtain a majority of ten thousand. As their only hope of success restaupon their being able to deceive the public, and from tensive scale throughout the Union, has long been a fathe idea that many will be inclined to join what they worite project of mine. So long ago as the year 1810, may imagine will be likely to be the strong side, they I endeavored to call the attention of the nation to the boast of their prospects being flattering in places where they know there is no chance of their succeeding; but revolutionary soldier and patriot, Gen. Charles Scott, they are deceiving themselves as much as they imagine at that time Governor of Kentucky. These letters adthey are deceiving others. They are doomed to be defeated as they have been heretofore.

| Baltimore Republican

VIRGINIA.

To gratify our own curiesity and that of our readers, as well as to exemplify the after futility of making any definite calculation from the election of delegates in the Spring elections, as to a the Fall, we have made the following comparisons between the Spring elections of 1-10, and the Presiden tal election in the following Autoran: Fall-President. Spring.

Counties.	Delegates	Dem.	ar min
Amelia.	1 Whig.	120	63
Amherd,	1 do.	255	246
Ruckingham,	2 do.	468	297
Caroline,	1 do.	317	219
Charlotte,	1 do.	332	245
Culpeper,	1 do.	3/2	251
Franklin,	2 do.	530	348
Frederick,	(1 do.		
rieuerica,	1 Conservati	.c.	
Greensville,	1 Whig.	171	162
Hampshire,	§1 do.	407	396
	1 Cons.		
Logan,	1 Whig.	157	57
Mecklenburg.	§ 1 do.	420	206
THE RESERVE THE PARTY OF THE PA	(1 Cons.		
Monongalia,	2 Whigs	968	309
Marshall,	l do.	297	309
Monroe,	1 do.	558	553
Powhatan,	1 do.	176	161
Rappahannock,	1 do	196	171
Scott,	1 do.	316	10
Southampton,	1 do.	192	185
Tyler,	1 do.	553	143
Wythe,	1 do.	369	115
	_		
41	26	7332	427.1
		The state of the s	

3058 Democratic majority Here are no less than 21 counties, which in the spring elected delegates to the Assembly opposed to the Administration, every one of which went against Harrison in the fall, most of them by handsome majorities; and giving an aggregate importy for Van Buren, of 3058 votes. Thus, about one half of his entire majority in the State, was obtained in 21 of what were considered Whise counties six or seven months before.

gates in the Spring. They were Dinwiddle and Ran-

We offer not the above, of course, as the less of calculation, but to show the folly of the Whigs here and tion in EVERY SCHOOL IS THE USITED STATES, whilst purity or the patriotism of the motives which suggested elsewhere, in raising such a tremendous shout of exultation at the prospect of retaining possession of the local government of Virginia, as a certain indication all the higher seminaries." that her vote will be cast for William Henry Harrison.

If persons of all political parties, would take a little more pains to study the history of American politics, and would base their calculations more on the result of comparison with the past, and look more fully into the laws, customs, and peculiar feelings and circumstances of certain communities, we should not have so much in local state politics. There would be less guess work, occasions to suffer disappointment and mortification in

Nor do we place so much dependence as many pro-1836, an aggregate of 13,546 votes. At least 7,000 of custom, would have set down the state, as in fact they custom, would have set down the state, as in fact they

will be found, in the popular vote, a Democratic ma- Mr. Poinsett's plan also proposed classification. jority. But if not, the changes in the fall will be in

nents know that we view things calmly, and let their of the militia of the United States, thus exonerating shouts pass for what they are worth. In New York, at least a million and a half of men, from the present shouts pass for what they are worth. In New York, at least a million and a half of men, from the present they have made out to electioneer their dear-bought onerous and useless musterings; and to make ten days traitor into Congress, and may do the same in Virginia. effective training substitute it with the rest. Mr. Poinaccomplish .- Providence Heraid.

We would call attention to the following extract from the address of the Democratic Committee for the county of Columbia, in Ohio. The extract has particular reference to the outcry of the Feds against the mi- sury. litia scheme of the Secretary of War, plainly showing it to be another attempt on their part to delude the people by a senseless clamor. We would advise those Whig editors, who have been so wonderfully industri-Whig editors, who have been so wonderfully industri-ous in creating this "panic," to examine the course of cation" in one class of schools, and "the more scientific cation" in one class of schools, and "the more scientific part of war," in "a carps of military institutions," "the their own idel, W. H. Harrison, with regard to this their own idel, W. H. Harrison, with regard to this ichole expense of the establishment to be borne by the same subject. Let them read his letters to Gen. Scott, they shall find their "certificate hero" warmly advocating, as late as 1840, a scheme putting the militia upon footing of vastly more expense, and of greater inconvenience to the people, than that now recommended by the Secretary of War, we are in hopes they will cease their clamor about the "standing army." If, however, they are sincere in their opposition to Mr. Poinsett's recommendation, for which no one gives them credit, we shall expect them to give their "hero" his share of this prodigal waste. the abuse of which they have been so prodigal in the Harrison's plan in case of the Secretary; particularly when they find that exists, for the ordinary duties of muster discipline, the General would have 100,000 men in the field, inarms five weeks, instead of ten or twelve days, as recommended by the Secretary, which features were most odious in the sight of these patriotic men, when the re-commendation came from Mr. Poinsett, but which will ations, Mr. Poinsett would have the active class of the lose all their enormity, though still more prominent, It is indeed most surprising to us that Virginians, o

when sanctioned by their candidate for the Presidency. whatever politics they may be, should object to have heir own youth trained to the use of arms. almost inclined to believe that those who do object to naving arms placed in their hands, would be ready at any time to throw themselves in the arms of Mr. Slade, on the terms which he held out in his late speech, which was to this effect: that if the slaves of the South should break out into an insurrection, and the North ber of one hundred thousand men, divided equally, as should be called upon to assist in quelling them, that she (the North) would have a right to demand the emancipation of the slaves as the price of her assist-

"Another subject which demands our notice, and which for the last six months has been the theme of Federal denunciation and patriotic horror arises out of the proposition of the Secretary of War, Mr. Poinsett, two millions. that Congress should provide for the more effectual or-ganization of the militia. The political press of the Federal party and their political missionaries are alarmed training the officers would, therefore, now be at the proposition of organizing 200,000 men, drilling four millions! ne half of the number ten days in each year at the ablic expense, and furnishing them with arms. Whether such a proposition is serious ground of alarm, an intelligent community will determine. Certain it is, however, that when the liberties of the English peowere violated, and the rights of a monarchy more present proposition has been likened to that of Napo-leon for raising soluiers. The great difference between them is, that in France troops and supplies were levied training, amounted to a mair Million only the edict of an emperor and for conquest; in the I regulated by the wishes of the representatives them-selves. But is it politic for the friends of Gen. Harri-House of Representatives of the United States to show g voters. Caroline county is stated to have been car-ed by two votes, Spotsylvania by 33, Powhatan by 8, the Committee on Military Affairs with the following resolution:

" 'Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to prepare, and lay before this House, at the next sesway which is best calculated for the purpose, with as of a court martial." little injury as possible to the ordinary course of edu-

cation "But this same subject was urged upon the attention hundred thousand men. Mr. Madison said-give me But although they have probably succeeded in carry- to do this, is to organize and discipline our militia, so in the days of the Alien and Sedition laws. ing a majority of the Legislature by means of those as to render them capable of defending the country travelling voters, it cannot be done at the Presidential against external invasions and internal insurrections. Gen. Jackson, too, frequently binding authority and importance, than the recommena letter written by Major-General William Henry Har-Legion, to be present at the celebration of the 22d February. It is dated, "North Bend, Feb. 3d, 1540," and

eads as follows: "It may perhaps be unknown to you, gentlemen, subject, in a series of letters addressed to the venerable vocated the formation of annual camps of discipline, in which the select corns of the militia were to be instructed in their duty at the PUBLIC expense. In the House of Representatives, in the Fifteenth Congress, I presented a report containing the outlines of a system of military education of all the youth of the country in the ordinary seminaries of learning. In short, I have neglected no opportunity in Congress, in letters, in speeches, and in toasts at public convivial incetings, to urge the importance of creating a national defence suited to the character of our Government.

"'So much has the subject occupied my mind, that it has often been as inappositely introduced as the celebrated Determa est Carthago of the elder Cato. But my efforts have been in vain. The attention of our rulers and the revenues of the country have been directed to other objects, considered no doubt by them as more important. Such, however, were not the opinions of the Roman and Grecian Senates, when Re Pitt, (the elder,) nor of our own Washington and Jeffer-Will the citizens who are enrolled as the defenders of their country longer suffer under this gross neglect? Will they longer tolerate such a militia system, if system it can be called.) and such a pension system devoid of every feature of justice and every principle of Republicanism?

JOHN ARMSTRONG, ALEX. TOLERTON, BENJ. BLACKBURN, JOHN M. JENKINS, D. S. SILVERS

COMPARISON OF HARRISON'S WITH MR. POINSETT'S

the public treasury.
"That, to comport with the equality which is the baevery individual of the proper age.

"That, to secure this, the contemplated military in-

education in every school in the U. States.

the more scientific part of the art of war shall be com-municated by professors of tactics, to be established in deception. They know that while clouds hang upon

MR. Poinsert's play proposes nothing of this

2. To classify the militia—and he made the whole details of Mr. Poinsett's plan are practicable and suitments of the militia, as it at present exists in the States, able, is a matter of no moment. His views are merely continue burdened with the charge of furnishing their thrown before Congress for its consideration; and the not one syllable on the subject of the Abolition of age towards Baltimore, where he goes to attend the Deown arms, as under the first militia law, which remains bluster and noise on occasions of unimportant changes in force; and also burdened with the repeated musterings under the old law. He says, expressly, that his less frequent jumping at conclusions, and less frequent system "will not affect the constitution of the corps as it now exists, for the ordinary duties of muster discipline." - Harrison's Rep. of Jan. 19, 1217

His second class was composed of one hundred thou-

"The junior or middle class will be composed of men

did, as certain against Van Buren. And had the same men exclusively, "excited to military ardor and love of vital institution. - Globe. 2000 majority been obtained in the fall, yet it will be glory," to make up the leaven for the great batch of seen that the counties we have named, all opposed to the ordinary militia, all of which, as will be seen pre-Van Buren in the spring, would have given him the States by a majority of 1868 votes. How then can the Whigs affect to think that even the majority of the Executive of the States to interfere with, or to gregate votes this spring, will ensure the State to their be even the medium of communicating the President's renouncing his allegiance to Abolition Bank Whigcandidate next fall? We believe, however, that there orders, being expressly interdicted.

The classification of Mr. Poinsett contemplated three classes, all subject to be called out in emergency All past experience is in favor of this conclusion, and through the Executive of the State—one hundred thou that there will be enough of them to ensure a complete sand men only to undergo training probably ten days Democratic triumph. This is our ground of confi- in a year, for four years—then to remain as a reserve lence; and we have gone into these particulars, to show for four years longer-and then to be exempt. The efthat confidence is well grounded, and to let our oppo- lect of this system would be to relieve seven-eighths But they will find the attempt to give the vote of either sett makes the maximum of the number to be in active state to Gen. Harrison, altogether a different piece of training, one hundred thousand, and these to be called business, which will require more than they can do to out in small bodies, near the depots of arms, at convenient seasons for their business; and to be paid for the

COMPARE THE BURDENS OF THE TWO SYSTEMS. Harrison's plan would have burdened the nation with the charge of teaching "every individual of the to which reference is made in this address; and when public Treasury." What the cost of this universal military education would amount to, it is impossible for us to say. We think that the pay of a private would hardly defray the tuition bill of each military scholar. Upon the supposition that it would take this oum, the effect would be to saddle the Government with the expense of maintaining all the male minors in the country, as a standing army. The outlay would scarcely be less. Mr. Poinsett's scheme is at least free from

> Harrison's plan in keeping up the militin, "as it now would burden all subject to that duty, throughout the Union, to the expense of arms and accourrements, miliin Mr. Poinsett's proposition. By mustering the por-tions of militia near arsenals placed in convenient situmilitia perfectly armed on parade, without expense to

> Harrison's militia establishment (in addition to the old system, which he would still keep up) consists of the JUNIOR OF MIDDLE CLASS, of 100,000 young men, to be trained for one month. For the pay of these, he makes no provision. But he submitted, with his report, (we use his own words,) "estimates of the expenses of training the officers and sergeants of the militia of the United States. These estimates are made on a supposed num-

nearly as may be, into twenty-fire brigades."
He gives then the details—for which we have not room-upon the supposition that Congress would allow "full pay;" and he thus sums up the aggregate: "Estimating the whole United States militin at a mil ion, then the total expense of training the officers of the militia would be some hundred thousand dollars less than

The militia is now nearly double the number for which Harrison estimated. The estimate to pay for He, however, submitted another estimate upon the

supposition that Congress would not allow so much, on basis which he thus gives: "The following estimate is made on the supposition

the officers receiving only half pay. The estimate pro-ceeds, however, upon a supposition that no officer is to receive less than thirty dollars per month, and the sergrants full pay and rations. After giving the details, he sums up the cost of training the officers at "one MILLION FIVE HUNDRED AND

Mr. Poinsett's estimate, which provided to pay the un, as well as the officers, for their loss of time when So much for the burdens which the Harrison sys

tem and that of the Secretary would impose upon the Treasury and upon the class in our country subject to militia daty. But there is another point of comparison which dis

tinguishes the political origin of the two plans. Harrison's plan laid it down as fundamental:

"That the President should, in all cases, address rders immediately to some orrices of the militia. and not to the EXECUTIVE of any State. The GO-VERNOR of a State is NOT a militia officer, BOUND sion of Congress, a plan for the MILITARY INSTRUCTION to execute the OLDERS of the President; he cannot be tried OF ALL THE YOUTH IS THE USITED STATES, in the for disobedience of orders, and punished by the sentence

This certainly smacks of the school which first pinned the black cocker on Harrison's hat. The whole of it, indeed, from the tuition in the schools-the paying the officers under training to the exclusion of men-to that feature which enables the President to command, through an officer whom he may punish for leave to say that the only way to provide against standing armies is to make them unnecessary. The way

the nation to command, through the Chief Magistrate of a state; and in this he discriminates the Administrawhich would maintain State Rights from that which would renew the Federal era. It must not be forgotten that HARRISON, on the 3d of February last, to them. What does it matter whether he be a memlished yesterday, referred to his scheme, which we have here analysed, as one he would now urge on the

militia should arm themselves. A calculation was ever have a committee to answer their letters? Never, made by ex-Treasurer John Campbell, to prove that it. This shows his friends are afraid he will expose them, would impose a new tax of many millions on the people. If he be not capable of acting without a committee be-The requisition that every freeman should furnish him- by the people, ought not the people to know before self with arms, was made a duty under the general they vote who are to occupy this important office?-militia law by the fathers of our Government, to conmilita law by the lathers of our Government, to contradistingnish it from monarchical Governments, in ever others may think of it.

I have no inheritance to leave to my children but the arms forthemselves, unless qualified to enjoy that pristing the procure of the contradiction of inculcate the principle not only that every man should and of the part we have shared in its purchase and suphave the right to bear arms, but that it was his duty port. My father was a Frenchman, and came from to prepare to defend himself and his country from France with La Fayette, as a volunteer in the cause of wrong and oppression. That this early law has American freedom. For that cause did he toil and suf-had a salutary effect, there is no doubt. Hundreds fer till its accomplishment was rendered certain. And of thousands of our countrymen have firelocks in when I see the enemy now striving against this liberty their houses, who but for the law would be with- so dearly bought, I will not withhold my feeble aid out them; and it has established by statute, and from its support. The contest is bloodless as yet, but confirmed by habit, the principle that arms belong not the less dangerous. Beware of a nobility in the to freemen as a part of their political birthright, shape of incorporations.

They are held too sacred to be touched by an execution 1 expect to see many of my old Jackson friends beand Greece were free, nor in modern times, of the Government. The law was devised by Washington, to say, they may find a chair against the door; for, not greatest of British statesmen, the immortal William and the sages of our Revolution, for the express purpose having shared much in bank accommodations, I have country. The execution of this provision of the law gers of a monied aristocracy. has, however, been left very much to the sense of duty which its language impresses. It has not been enforced by penalties with any strictness. No man has ever by penalties with any strictness. No man has ever by penalties with any strictness are considerable.

We insert below a communication from Dr. II. Alexmixture of walking sticks and cornstalks among the ander, a member of the last Legislature of this State, rifles and fowling pieces. Nevertheless, Mr. Poinsett embodying a series of questions sent by him to Gen. respected the old law for its political bearing and its parrespected the old law for its political bearing and its par-tial benefits in arming the country. In his plan, there, the reader will perceive, that Dr. Alexander has General Harrison's Plas Proposed to let it stand; but, at the same time, to make sure that these portions of the milita, called public expense. These are his words, in his report of the 19th January, 1817, on this head:

Ital benefits in arming the country. In his plan, there, for the same time. The reader will perceive, that Dr. Alexander has confined his queries exclusively to the two leading measures which have been sures for which the Abolition is are now contending the 19th January, 1817, on this head: der, and without expense to themselves, he provided - measures which Mr. Van Buren has declared himself "As the important advantage of the military part of in his scheme, for depots of arms at convenient points opposed to in his letter to a citizen of North Carolina, the education will accrue to the community, and not to for the assembling the corps of milita, so that all might the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the be fully accounted for parade out of the public arsenals. The reply of Gen. Harrison's committee is vague and the individuals who acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of the establishment should be borne by Besides the relief this would afford to citizens in reunsatisfactory. If Gen. Harrison is really opposed to gard to equipment, this plan has another recommenda-"That, to comport with the equality which is the bation, in keeping in every neighborhood steres of public sis of our Constitution, the organization of the establisher arms and annunition, which, in case of foreign invariance and doubt, and relieve many of his friends from ment should be such as to extend, without exception, to sion or domestic insurrection, would give to the emboecery individual of the proper age.

the foars which now oppress them.

the foars which now oppress them.

It is now as evident to us, as the light of the sun in died militia, at every point, the means to defend the

Whig counties six or seven menths before.

There were but two counties which went against Van Buren in the fall, that had sent Democratic delefor that purpose, but that it should form a branch of Mr. Poinsett, and raised the clamor about "a standing" army," when they knew he was putting into the hands "That a corps of military instructors should be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elementary part of educa-President has done no more than "recommend it for consideration.

claim its attention, some of Mr. Poinsett's surgestions will be found useful. Congress will certainly never adopt any portion which is objectionable to its constitu-Nor do we place so much dependence as many pro-fess to do, on the aggregate popular vote. The coun-fess to do, on the aggregate popular vote. The coun-and men. This he called his junior or middle class, the subject, may possibly at some time meet the sanc-tion of its representatives. The spectre which the Fe-Whatever the country approves, after maturing deral party have conjured up about the organization of here assert that he is friendly to a National Bank. Here, by its publication with his own name signed to it. 1836, an aggregate of 13,546 votes. At least 1,000 of these must have been cast for candidates opposed to the Administration. Suppose then the Whigs to have had, in the aggregate, in the other counties, which had, in the aggregate, in the other counties, which might have been the case, at the same election, a manufacture of the same election of the same e themselres." The country will not give up its militia to this mock alarm. Its own intelligence and experiene will teach it how to improve and preserve this great and swer to questions of such vast importance, and which

(From the Ohio Statesman.) URBASSA, (Ohio,) April 25, 1840.

Messrs. Medary, Sins:-Having seen several communications. late, in the papers, from persons giving their opinions of politics, and their reasons for having changed from one party to the other, I deem it my privilege and duty to communicate to my friends abroad, through your paper, the reasons that have induced the change n my views and feelings on these subjects.

I was a firm and constant supporter of Gen. Jack on, and having been a soldier in the last war, and of course having a fellow-feeling for a fellow-soldier, immediately on the nomination of Gen. Harrison I made known publicly to my friends and neighbors my determination to vote for him, and to use my limited influence to secure his election. Though I doubted his callumbin? pacity for that office, knowing his want of capacity as a commanding officer in the war, yet I was led to support him from several considerations; among others, is the hard times. We have been so accustomed to charge the District of Columbia, or Territory, or prohibiting tion on the Democratic ticket should be unsupplied. o the Administration whatever of evil we endure in this world, whether of a public, private, or domestic nature, that without a single reflection I joined in the abuse of the Administration for the hard times, which I am now satisfied is produced by our banking system, and that the policy of this Administration is the only sure and permanent remedy for like evils in future.

The increase of expenditures in this over preceding Administrations also had some influence on my mind, until I made a comparison between the expenditures in Governor Vance's administration of this State Gevernment with that of former Governors, and finding that our State Government in the year ending Decem- Gen. Harrison, has been placed in our possession, with which have taken place, and in which I have taken part her, 1837, cost \$190,036 625, a sum nearly three times a view to early attention. This is rendered necessary for the last few weeks; and should it please a gracious that of any year in the Democratic administration of in consequence of the very many letters received by Providence to permit me to return to the State, with an that of any year in the Democratic administration of in consequence of the very many letters received by Governor Brown, I was led to inquire into the causes of the General, and to which his reply in person would be newed health, I will, though a private citizen, and no the increased expenditures generally, and I became sa- altogether impracticable. tisfied it is to be found in the extravagance produced by our banking system.

made by it was unfavorable to the Sub-Treasury. This speech in 1835. was another inducement to support Harrison. But was another inducement to support Harrison. But the support Harrison. But when I learned that his speech was a misrepresentation of Mr. Buchanan's argument, and that the effects portant questions of the day, which will be forwarded expose in public discussion, the sophistries of our oppo which he predicts from the Sub-Treasury, have no you at the earliest moment. foundation in truth, I yield my support to it as a protection to the poor man. I find, on comparison of the wages of labor in different parts of Europe, that wages are least and paupers most numerous where Bank pa per composes the large share of the circulating me

Another eircumstance is worthy of consideration. why is it that this class of the people became so deeply moved with sympathy for the poor? And this all of a sudden. How did they show their feelings for the poor laborers on our public works when they paid their wages in the most What change has come over the nature of man, that nest individual. those who live by the sweat of the poor man's brow, and wride over the plundered ploughman and beggared yeomanry' should sympathise so deeply with their suf-terings? Can these propositions be sincere? Look to

which arrested my attention more than any other to a re- Union, can support him for President. vision of my previous intentions to support Gen. Harrion is the late communication in the Confederate, by Mr. John McIlvaine. Knowing the man, and the stand ing he once occupied in the old Jackson party with myelf: for we were both friendly to Gen. Jackson, and both soldiers of the last war, I perused his communieation with much attention. And from this perusal I am irresistibly led to the conclusion that as it contains to give the true reason. What it is must be best committee." viz: his indebtedness to the banks. In this there is ture of the notorious Wright. What a disgusting, dis much matter for reflection. What conclusion can any man come to than that this is another, and a plain, palpuble, striking instance of the influence of incorposealth on the freedom of opinion, and the purity of the elective franchise? If such a man as John McIlvaine lings of a committee? Niver. It cannot be, has yielded to their influence, what may we not expect they will effect with those less guarded against their on them in decogation of equal rights, and especially when I see this order of men, by aid of their threats and their favors, influence men to depart from princi- Journals as a "base forgery." ples in which they have grown grey, and become the dyocates of a moneyed aristocracy.

I feel the more sensitive on this subject since I have

seen similar attempts to produce similar results in my own vicinity. It is to be feared that in some instances these attempts have been but too successful. every unbiassed mind, that the present political conflict answer.

s between a monied aristocracy and equality. the days of the Alien and Sedition laws.

Mr. Poisserr's plan enables the Chief Magistrate of Library of the publication of the Oswego correspondence, Library of Lib tionism to be a slander for political effect; but since he has refused to give his opinion on that subject when respectfully asked, I cannot doubt but he is in league with that faction, and his election would be a triumph

ber of an Abolition society or not, if he were nominated event, if such a bill should pass both houses of Conby their influence, and is to be elected by their votes: gress? litia, none was more successful than that which ascrib-ed to him the origination of the provision that the Did Washington, or Jefferson, or Madison, or Jackson,

There never was grosser imposture. The clause in question was in the militia law as it now exists, and has existed from the foundation of the Government. committee? If this committee cannot be elected direct

for debt, while his person itself may be taken. No fu-fore the election, (but being a labering man and there-ture legislation will ever venture to take weapons of de-fore confined at home) I invite them one and all to call fence out of the hands of the people of this country .- at my house when "they will never find the door shut, The attempt would lead to instant revolt against the nor the string of the latch pulled in." I ought perhaps Government. The law was devised by Washington, to say, they may find a chair against the door; for, not of guarding against insidious legislation, which might not been able to buy a latch to my door, and am comhere, as it has done elsewhere, disarm the people under pelled to set a chair against it, but by a gentle push pretexts of game laws or other devices, and leave them they will find entrance. We will reason together on unprotected against the armed soldiery which rulers these things, and on the best method of securing to our might contrive to draw around them to give law to the children the blessings of liberty and avoiding the dan-JAS. RAGUE.

Harrison, and the reply of Gen. Harrison's correspond-

the designs of the Abolitionists, how easy it would be

Heaven, that Gen. Harrison is pledged to the Abolilionists to carry out their designs, or he has impressed them with the belief, that he intends to do so. What can be plainer to the common sense of every man, than that one or the other of these positions is that of Gen. Harrison. We enter our most solemn protest as an American citizen, against the policy which Gen. Har-

onsideration.

If Congress ever thinks it of sufficient importance to

If Congress ever thinks it of sufficient importance to then, is an instance of the uncertainty which hangs on Harrison thus repeatedly to shufile from a direct an- authority as he could not doubt. cy of the American confederacy.

The reader will not forget that the reply made by York paper. They thus corroborate each others authenticity, of which there is no question. We are sorry to say they are but too genuine. We are sorry be, "I am not only not changed, but I am unchangeable." to say they are but too genuine.

PALESTINE, Ill., April 9th, 1840.

Messes. Walters and Weber: Gentlemen: -- In consequence of the great variety of ppinions in relation to Gen. Harrison's views upon the subject of Abolition, I, early in March, addressed the

following letter to him upon that subject: "PALESTINE, III., March 3, 1:40. Dear Sir-As you are now a candidate for President, at the next election for that office, and as there

are a great variety of opinions in relation to your sentiments upon the subject of Abolitionism, I take the liberty of asking your early answer to the following questions, viz: Has Congress the right, without the consent of the

people of the District and of the States of Virginia and Maryland, to abolish slavery in the District of Co-

Or if President, would you veto or sanction a bill,

the removal of slaves from State to State? gratify public desire in this part of the country. Yours respectfully,

H. ALEXANDER. Gen. W. H. HARRISON."

But, instead of receiving an answer from the Genehis committee in Cincinnati:

"CINCINSATI, March 20th, 1840.

For a correct and full understanding of Gen. Harrison's views upon the different subjects referred to in fellow-citizens all I have heretofore said or written. I read Mr. Davis's speech. The first impression your letter, we call your attention to his Vincennes My only object in withdrawing as a candidate is, that

This committee are now embodying in pamphlet form,

Respectfully, yours, &c. DAVID GWYNNE. J. C. WRIGHT,

Cor. Committe So the public are to have no more opinions from Gen. Harrison: they must be satisfied with his heretofore expressed opinions, selected by his committee for electionwhich is, that all this cry and alarm about the poor eering purposes. No matter what new subject may man's wages does not come from the poor man, but from arise, or what new forms old ones may have assumed, bankers and speculators. When did it come to pass, and the General must keep, or rather be kept dark, in relation to them, for fear of offending some fragment of the great body of the Federal party, to prevail, the whole party now using him. There is something to me, supremely ridiculous in this committee business; something revolting to candor and honesty of purpose. Free worthless and depreciated bank paper: and open avowal of sentiment, is the boast of every ho-

It will not do for this committee to refer to his opinions expressed years ago upon the subject of Abolition; Abolition of former years, is not Abolition of the present day; and until he does give his opinions openly upon this subject, without the intervention of a committee A circumstance of no small weight on my mind, and none but an enthusiast or one lest to the value of the

Yours respectfully, &c H. ALEXANDER.

(From the Faustierille North Carolinian.)
READ THIS-MORE FROOF.

THE FALSE CRY OF FORGERY KEPC D COMPLETELY!
We entreat every honest man w. loves his country every independent farmer and mechanic, to read th following remarkable correspondence, and particularly no satisfactory reason for his change, he was unwilling the humiliating letter from Harrison's "confidential The letter corresponds peculiarly with known to him. I believe, however, that the sum and the one so vociferously and indignantly pronounced a substance of all his reasons are given in your paper, "Forgery," with the exception of not having the signagraceful spectacle of party management! and enlightened people countenance such conduct Will they vote for a man to be the President of our glo rious Republic-who requires the nursings and watch W ургановогон, April 20, 1840.

Mr. Holmes: Sir, enclosed we send you for publicaseductive, wily and deceptive arts: I fear for my tion in the "North Carolinian," a letter which we recountry; I fear for the perpetuity of our free institutions, ceived from General Harrison's "Confidential Commit I fear for the success of Jefferson Democracy, when I tee," in reply to one which we addressed him on the see among us a privileged order of men, who grow rich 28th of last December. This letter we wish you to inand powerful by aid of exclusive privileges conferred vite all to call and see, both Whigs and Democrats, as we understand a similar one addressed to the "Oswego" the South, to secure the slaveholding influence, I am Association" has been branded by some of the Whig of course unable to predict. We have to regret that we have unfortunately mis-

These facts satisfy my mind, and I think will satisfy certain are those which we asked Gen. Harrison to Respectfully JAS L. TERRY,

E. SINCLAIR. S. W. COLE.

Gen. Harrison :- Sir, 1st. What are regard to Abolition? 2nd. Will you, if elected President, veto any bill to

have here analysed, as one he would now urge on the nation.—Ib.

Among the misrepresentations urged in Virginia in regard to Mr. Poinsett's plan of organizing the mis-under the guardianship of a committee, and not personal foregraph of the property of their influence, and is to be elected by their votes:

3. Did you ever vote in the Senate of Ohio to sell poor men for debt, or for the fine and costs of a Court?

4th. What are your views in regard to a Tariff of Protection—a Bank of the United States, and of Interval the poor men for debt, or for the fine and costs of a Court?

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HARRISON'S REPLY. "CINCINNATI, Feb. 22d, 1840.

Messrs. Terry, Cole and Sinclair. Gentlemen:-Your letter of the 28th Dec., addresse to Gen. Harrison, has been delayed thus long in consequence of the almost innumerable calls of a similar kind, and from all sections of the U.S. These have, at last, so multiplied, as to render it impracticable, absolutely, for the General to respond in person. The

whether connected with constitutional or other questions of general interest, have undergone neither change nor modification. The committee are now embodying in pamphlet, those formerly expressed opinions, which shall be forwarded to you at the earliest moment; and which, we believe will prove satisfactory. They are strengthened in regard to the propriety of policy, that Gen. H. make no new issue to the public, from the consideration that the National Convention deemed it impolitic at the then crisis (and the times are certainly unaltered) to publish any thing like a general manifest of the views of the great Whig party.

In the mean time, we cannot help expressing the hope that our friends in the South will receive the nomination of Gen. Harrison with something like generous confidence. When they (Southern friends) reflect upon the distinguished intelligence and character of the Convention which placed him in nomination-how ably all interests, and especially, those of their particular section were presented in that body, they certainly have a high guarantee, that should Gen. Har-

certainly have a high guarantee, that should Gen. Harrison be the successful candidate for the Presidency, that office will be happily administered, and under the guidance of the same principles which directed our Washington, Jefferson, and Madison.

Hoping you will concur with us in the propriety of the policy herein adopted, we have pleasure in sub-

scribing ourselves, Your friends,

D. GWINN, by R. HODGES, O. M. SPENCER, RUFUS HODGES H. E. SPENCER, Cor. Sec'y

(From the Continual Absertiors, April 2).)
SLANDER REFUTED.

The Whig Press in this city, for some days, has been actively engaged in propagating a slander upon Gov. Carrol of Tennessee, that he has resigned his place upon the Democratic electoral ticket for President and Vice President of the U.S., and has gone over to the

rison is pursuing. Tampering with the Abolitionists: Federal Whig party, intending to vote for Gen. Har-It is bearing a burning brand through a magazine of gunpowder! The candidate for the highest office in der upon one of the most pure and unsophisticated padeception. They know that while clouds hang upon our frontier, portending difficulties from without, and while the Abolition agritation threatens troubles within, there ought to be some provision for the better in, there ought to be some provision for the better in, there ought to be some provision for the better the life of the American people is dumb upon a question, which, if successful, would destroy the very line, which, if successful, would destroy the very line of the foreign and unsophisticated particles of our country, and that upon his own personal authority. We have been favored with an interview with the Governor, and have had an interesting constant of the foreign and unsophisticated particles. Slavery in the District of Columbia, or on the prohibi- mocratic Convention as a delegate from Tennessee, in

could be more unsatisfactory and uncertain reply than this reference to speeches. Gen. Harrison has made shewed us a copy of his letter to the corresponding speeches and written letters, denying the power of Congress to charter a National Bank. The Sangamon that another sound Democrat should be placed on the President, Baltimore; John Duer, Esq. L. L. P., Vice P. Wey Vork, Ecknad Wilson, Section, N. Thurston, N. Thurs speeches and written letters, denying the power of Congress to charter a National Bank. The Sangainon that another sound Democrat should be placed on the Journal published one of these a few weeks ago, writticket, and at our request he kindly consented that we New York, Richard Wilson, Secretary, N. Thurston, Assistance of the Secretary of the Company P. Marauley, Espirit Department of the President, Baltimore, John Duer, Esq., Le. L. D., Vice President, Secretary, N. Thurston, Assistance of the Company P. Marauley, Espiratory of the Company P. Marauley, Esp ten in 1822. Yet the partizans of General Harrison should take a copy of it, in order to refute the slander

the views of a public man, when we seek to obtain will be taken by the public here as rather better authem from speeches and letters on general subjects. It thority than that of the sage Editor of the Chronicle, is, in fact, an insult to the American people, for Gen. who yesterday stated that he had the report from such

involve consequences of such import to the permanen- tive, we sincerely wish that the conductors of the Fepagating their ultra Federal principles, than by base

Gentlemen:—The Democratic State convention has sembled in this city, on the 11th of February last did me the honor, to appoint me as one of the Republican can-didates for elector of President and Vice President of the United States. I was also appointed by the same ody, a delegate to the Baltimore Convention to be as sembled on the 5th of May next. Though my health then was and still is precarious, yet from an anxions desire to maintain and preserve the great principles which I have at all times cherished, and to defend which I had in early life engaged in the service of my country, I accepted these honorable trusts. I am now on the eve of my departure to Baltimore, to discharge one of the duties assigned me by my political friends.

—My health continues to be feeble, and I am advised by my physicians that it may be necessari in the hope that it may be restored, that I should be passed by Congress in compliance to the petitions of the Abolitionists of the present day, abolish slavery in and especially as the opponents of our political princi-Your early attention to the above, will very much ples are actively engaged in the canvass, I deem it proper through you to tender my resignation as a candidate for election. In taking this step, I beg to be understood, as having abated nothing of the zeal heretofore manifested by me in support of the only principles, as I verily believe, which can perpetuate our free institution, and transmit to our children the blessings of free govern ral, as I expected, I received the following letter from ment, which we have inherited from our ancestors. In desiring to retire from the Democratic electoral ticket of the State, I take the occasion to reiterate and in-DEAR Sin:-Your letter of the 3d inst., addressed to affirm all that I have said in the public discussions, a candidate for Elector, be ready and willing, upon a suitable occasions, to vindicate and maintain before my my place on the Electoral ticket may be supplied dur. ing my absence, by some other candidate h

NASHVILLE, April 17, 1840.

neats and convey the truth to the people. I will add, that I support the Administration of Mr. Van Burer for the same reasons that I supported the Administration of General Jackson, a solonin conviction that its principles, and policy are Republican in their character. nd if preserved and maintained, must perpetuate the blessings of liberty which have been so extensively enjoyed by the country. I entertain the solemn con viction also, that if it were possible for the principles and policy of the opponents of the Administration, embracing in their ranks the leading men, as well as the practical administration of the government, would be changed and a greater disaster than this I cannot con ceive could befal my country. Though I may differ widely with a portion of my fellow-citizens in these opinions, they are honestly entertained, and as a free tizen I do not hesitate to declare them.

Should my resignation now tendered be accepted by my political friends, they will, I hope, without delay make a selection of some suitable candidate to take my place on the Democratic electoral ticket of the State Most respectfully yours, WILLIAM CARROL

To Doctor Felix Robertson, and others, Central De mocratic Corresponding Committee of the State. THE ABOLITION CANDIDATE .- The following is an

extract of a letter written by Seth M. Gates, the Ablition Representative of Genessee, N. Y. in Congress It refers to General Harrison's Abolitionism as follows "You will have seen by the last Philanthropist, that Gen. Harrison is actually a member of an Abolition of society, and in 1822 claimed not to be in favor of six ry at all, and excused himself for his vote on the Misand Arkansas questions, on the ground of consta tional objections, which, consistently with his oath to support the Constitution, he thought he could not disregard. He also claims that he was the first member of Congress to propose the prohibition of slavery forever in the Territory above Missouri. He says, while he has been the means of liberating many slores he has never placed one in bondage.

"Whether these explanations, taken in connection with the fact that his Vincennes speech was delivered at a time when the principles of modern Abolition were imperfectly understood in Ohio, will render him so far acceptable to Abolitionists in your section, as to induce them to vote for him in preference to V. Buren. who has thrown himself so fully into the embraces of

At the Presidential election in 1-36, there were but laid the copy of our letter to Gen. Harrison.—We hope 136 Democratic votes polled in Norfolk county, all yet to be able to lay our hands on it, but as the publication of the Deficiency of the tion of this correspondence will in all probability reach mocratic candidates for the Legislature received 455 General Harrison's "Committee" men, we invite them and 100 Democratic votes at least in town and countries the contribution of this correspondence will in all probability reach mocratic candidates for the Legislature received 455 to publish our letter. The questions below, we are not polled for either candidate-making a Democrati gain in Norfolk county alone, of three hundred of inetu-fire in three years. How do you like such What victories:- one more like it will scatter Federalism to

> The Democratic vote has increased in Princess Anne since the Presidential election from 56 up to 2-3-in Nansemond, from 76 up to 294-in Elizabeth City 43 up to 100-in Norfolk Borough from 98 up to 23 Cold consolation this for Federal Whiggery.

3. Did you ever vote in the Senate of Ohio to sell poor men for debt, or for the fine and costs of a Court!

4th. What are your views in regard to a Tariff of GEO. W. DAME.

May 5

CANCER: CANCER!! CANCER!!

DR. BENJAMIN D. ANDERSON, offers his! services to los friends and the public for the cure of this inveterate and toathsome disease. Such is his confidence in his mode of treatment, that no charge will be made utiless a cure be performed. His residence is immediately on the stage road leading from Richmond to Lynchburg, by way of Cartersville and Buckingiam Counthouse, and eight indies below the latter place. Letters addressed to him at Eldridge P. O., Euckingham County, Va., (post paid,) will meet with prompt attention.

BROTHER IONATHAN—The layerest and nost beautiful news-

March 10

PIANO FORTE WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber is constantly receiving from the manufactory of NUSSER CLYRE, New York plain Plaine Fortes, possessing the latest improvement delicincy of from hand sweetness of home, so permitted.

erchandise in general. Piano Fortes repaired, taned, let on face, and taken is a change.

CHEAP MUSIC.

The largest collection of Music ever affected for sale is State may be selected from at the stare of the subscriber, who we enabled to sell at the Philadelphia and New York who

and retail prices.

P. H. TAYLUR.

Aug. 16

Pinns Forts and Music Store, opposite the Hall

25-41 AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPAN

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COSTS

Office Vo. 18, South Street, Bultimore,
Capital rate is, Two Millions or Delayse.

THE President and Trustees of this company receive
may on Deposite, on which interest will be allowed, a
Insurances on Lives, grant Annuties and Endowments, and
ceive and manage Trusts of every description which may be
mitted to their churge, whether from individuals, caponis
dies, or courts of justice.

1. Monny will be received and held in trust, and the ide

thereon paid semi-annually, or quarterly, in confort direction of the owner-or the interest will be place

2. Life Instrumer. Persons may effect insurances with 2. LIFE INSTRUCE,—Persons may ensert measure.
Company upon their own lives, or the lives of others, for year, a term of years, or the whitle of life. The table of a computed for this Company are upon the most favorable terms well for the officers of the Navy and Army, as efficience and he had on application to the Company or its Azents.

3. ANSULIES.—These will be granted upon such terms or enable the annuitant to enjoy the largest income for any a amount of mostey.

4. EspawMents.—A person who desires to provide 2 of the

Secretary.

Trusters.—Isaac Lawrence, Beverly Robinson, B. McV by its publication with his own name signed to it.

The letter we have given below, which we presume will be taken by the public here as rather better authority than that of the sage Editor of the Chroniele, who yesterday stated that he had the report from such authority as he could not doubt.

For the honor of human nature; if from no other motive, we sincerely wish that the conductors of the Federal Whig Press would find some other mode of propagating their ultra Federal principles, than by base

Transfer.—Isaac Lawrence, Beverly Robinson, Pavil Radden, Animal Radden,

PRIMER M. TABB. 51, Agents in Forginia.
PRIMER M. TABB. Esq., Richmond.
WM. S. Simpson, Esq., Petersburg.
Geo. W. Caup. Esq., Notfolk.
Robert Anderson, Esq., Williamsburg.
John. Bauce, Esq., Winchester.
June 14

solutely, for the General to respond in person. The duty, therefore, devolves upon the undersigned, members of his Corresponding, and, we may add, Confidential Committee; and, if the policy hereafter observed, should not meet your entire approbation, you will, we trust, attribute the error rather to ourselves, than Gen. Harrison. That policy is, that the General make no further declaration of principle for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position.

Such course has been recommended and adopted, not for purposes of concealment, nor to avoid all proper responsibility; but, under the impression that the General's views in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day have been heretofore given to the public fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of general interest, have undergone neither change now embodying are madification. The committee are now embodying now, rich of rare, is manufactely transferred to its colonne, All the committee are now embodying now, rich of rare, is manufactely transferred to its colonne, All the committee are now embodying now there exist a view in regard to all the important and exciting questions of the day have been heretofore given to the public fully and explicitly; and that those views, whether connected with constitutional or other questions of general interest, have undergone neither change now, rich of rare, is manufacted in its colonne, All the content of the day asset in swelling its contents, and whatever he most interesting interature of the day is embraced in its immentation of the day is embraced in its immentati